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THE AMERICAN HERITAGE® COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION

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TENTH EDITION

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de-lir-i-ous \di-'lir-ē-əs/ *adj* (1599) 1: of, relating to, or characteristic of delirium 2: affected with or marked by delirium — **de-lir-i-ous-ly** *adv* — **de-lir-i-ous-ness** *n*

de-lir-i-um \di-'lir-ē-əm/ *n* [L, fr. *delirare* to be crazy, lit., to leave the furrow (in plowing), fr. *de-* + *lira* furrow — more at **LEARN**] (ca. 1563) 1: a mental disturbance characterized by confusion, disordered speech, and hallucinations 2: frenzied excitement (he would stride about his room in a ~ of joy — Thomas Wolfe)

delirium tre-mens \di-'trē-mənz, -trē-/ *n* [NL, lit., trembling delirium] (1848): a violent delirium with tremors that is induced by excessive and prolonged use of alcoholic liquors — called also *d.t.s*

de-list \di-'dē-'list/ *v* (1933): to remove from a list; *esp*: to remove (a security) from the list of securities that may be dealt in on a particular exchange

de-liv-er \di-'li-vər, dē-/ *vb* **de-liv-er-ed**; **de-liv-er-ing** \-v(ə-)rɪŋ/ [ME, fr. OF *delivrer*, fr. LL *deliberare*, fr. L *de-* + *liberare* to liberate] *vt* (13c) 1: to set free (and lead us not into temptation, but ~ us from evil — Mt 6:13 (AV)) 2: a: to take and hand over to or leave for another: CONVEY (~ a package) b: HAND OVER, SURRENDER (~ed the prisoners to the sheriff) (~ed themselves over to God) 3: a: (1): to assist in giving birth (2): to aid in the birth of b: to give birth to c: to cause (oneself) to produce as if by giving birth (has ~ed himself of half an autobiography — H. C. Schönborg) 4: SPEAK, SING, UTTER (~ed their lines with style) (~ a song) (~ a speech) 5: to send (something aimed or guided) to an intended target or destination (ability to ~ nuclear warheads) (~ed a fastball) 6: a: to bring (as votes) to the support of a candidate or cause b: to come through with: PRODUCE (~ can ~ the goods) (new car ~s high gas mileage) ~ *vi*: to produce the promised, desired, or expected results: COME THROUGH (can't ~ on all these promises) *syn* **see RESCUE** — **de-liv-er-abil-ity** \-li-v(ə-)rə-'bi-lə-ti/ *n* — **de-liv-er-able** \-li-v(ə-)rə-'bəl/ *adj* — **de-liv-er-er** \-li-vər-ər/ *n* — **de-liv-er-the goods**: to give results that are promised, expected, or desired

de-liv-er-ance \di-'li-v(ə-)rən(t)s, dē-/ *n* (14c) 1: the act of delivering someone or something: the state of being delivered; *esp*: LIBERATION, RESCUE 2: something delivered; *esp*: an opinion or decision (as the verdict of a jury) expressed publicly

de-liv-ery \di-'li-v(ə-)rē, dē-/ *n*, *pl* -er-ies (15c): the act or manner of delivering something; *also*: something delivered

delivery boy *n* (1920): a person employed by a retail store to deliver small orders to customers on call

de-liv-er-y-man \-v(ə-)rē-mən, -man/ *n* (1920): a person who delivers wholesale or retail goods to customers usu. over a regular local route

dell \dēl/ *n* [ME *delle*; akin to MHG *telle* ravine, OE *dæl* valley — more at **DALE**] (13c): a secluded hollow or small valley usu. covered with trees or turf

dell-y *var* of **DELI**

Del-mon-i-co steak \dēl-'mā-ni-(kō)-/ *n* [fr. the *Delmonico* restaurant, New York City, after Lorenzo Delmonico (1881 Am. restaurateur) (1925): CLUB STEAK — called also *Delmonico*

de-lo-cal-ize \di-'dē-'kə-'lī-zə/ *v* (1855): to free from the limitations of locality; *specif*: to remove (a charge or charge carrier) from a particular position — **de-lo-cal-iza-tion** \di-'dē-'kə-'lī-zə-'shən/ *n*

de-louse \di-'ləus, -lāuz/ *v* (ca. 1919): to remove lice from

Del-phi-an \dēl-'fē-ən/ *adj* (1625): DELPHIC

Del-phic \dēl-'fik/ *adj* (ca. 1599) 1: of or relating to ancient Delphi or its oracle 2: often *not cap*: AMBIGUOUS, OBSCURE (~ utterances) — **del-phic-al-ly** \-fī-'kəl/ *adv*

del-ph-in-i-um \dēl-'fī-nē-əm/ *n* [NL, genus name, fr. Gk *delphin* larkspur, dim. of *delphin-*, *delphis* dolphin; prob. fr. the shape of the nectary] (1664): any of a large genus (*Delphinium*) of the buttercup family that comprises chiefly perennial erect branching herbs with palmately divided leaves and irregular flowers in showy spikes and includes several that are poisonous — compare **LARKSPUR**

Del-phini-us \dēl-'fī-nəs, -fē-/ *n* [L (gen. *Delphini*), lit., dolphin, fr. Gk *delphin*, *delphis*] a northern constellation nearly west of Pegasus

delt \delt/ *n* (1980): DELTOID — *usu.* used in pl.

del-ta \dēl-'tə/ *n* [ME *dēlta*, fr. Gk *deltā*, of Sem origin; akin to Heb *dāleth* daleth] (13c) 1: the 4th letter of the Greek alphabet — *see* **ALPHABET** table 2: something shaped like a capital Greek delta; *esp*: the alluvial deposit at the mouth of a river 3: an increment of a variable — symbol Δ 4: DELTA WAVE — **del-ta-ic** \dēl-'tā-'ik/ *adj*

delta adj (ca. 1929): fourth in position in the structure of an organic molecule from a particular group or atom — symbol δ

Delta (1952) — a communications code word for the letter d

delta ray *n* (1908): an electron ejected by an ionizing particle in its passage through matter

delta wave *n* (1936): a high amplitude electrical rhythm of the brain with a frequency of less than 6 cycles per second that occurs esp. in deep sleep, in infancy, and in many diseased conditions of the brain — called also *delta*, *delta rhythm*

delta wing *n* [*delta*, fr. its shape] (1946): a triangular swept-back airplane wing with a usu. straight trailing edge

del-toid \dēl-'tōid/ *n* [NL *deltoides*, fr. Gk *deltoidēs* shaped like a delta, fr. *deltā*] (ca. 1681): a large triangular muscle that covers the shoulder joint and serves to raise the arm laterally

del-toid adj (ca. 1753) 1: having a triangular shape (a ~ leaf) — *see* **LEAF** illustration 2: relating to, associated with, or supplying the deltoid

del-toi-de-us \dēl-'tōi-dē-əs/ *n*, *pl* **del-toi-del** \-ē-/ [NL, alter. of *deltoides*] (ca. 1860): DELTOID

de-lude \di-'lūd, dē-/ *v* **de-lud-ed**; **de-lud-ing** [ME, fr. L *deludere*, fr. *de-* + *ludere* to play — more at **LUDICROUS**] (15c) 1: to mislead the mind or judgment of: DECEIVE, TRICK 2 *obs*: a: FRUSTRATE, DISAPPOINT b: EVADE, ELUDE *syn* **see** **DECEIVE** — **de-lud-er** *n*

de-luge \dēl-'yūj, -yūz/, -dē-'lūj, -lū-/ *n* [ME, fr. OF, fr. L *diluvium*, fr. *diluvare* to wash away, fr. *dis-* + *lavare* to wash — more at

LYE] (14c) 1: an overflowing of the land by water b: a drowning rain 2: an overwhelming amount or number

deluge *vt* **del-uged**; **del-ug-ing** (1593) 1: to overflow with *vi*: INUNDATE 2: OVERWHELM, SWAMP

de-lu-sion \di-'lū-zhən, dē-/ *n* [ME, fr. LL *delusion-*, *delusio*, fr. *de-* + *ludere*] (15c) 1: the act of deluding: the state of being deluded 2: an abnormal mental state characterized by the occurrence of psychotic delusions 3: something that is falsely or delusively believed or propagated b: a persistent false psychotic belief regarding the self or persons or objects outside the self — **de-lu-sion-al** \-lūzh-ən-/ *adj* — **de-lu-sion-ary** \-zhə-'ner-ē-/ *adj*

de-lu-sive \-lū-siv, -lū-ziv/ *adj* (1605) 1: likely to delude 2: constituting a delusion — **de-lu-sive-ly** *adv* — **de-lu-sive-ness** *n*

de-lu-so-ry \-sə-rē, -zə-/ *adj* (15c): DECEPTIVE, DELUSIVE

de-lus-ter \di-'lās-tər/ *v* (1926): to reduce the sheen of (as yarn or fabric)

de-luxe \di-'laks, dē- *also* -'lüks, -'lüks/ *adj* [F *de luxe*, lit., of luxury] (1819): notably luxurious, elegant, or expensive (a ~ edition) (hotels)

delve \dēlv/ *vb* **delved**; **delv-ing** [ME, fr. OE *delfan*; akin to OF *delban* to dig] *vt* (bef. 12c) *archaic*: EXCAVATE ~ *vi*: 1: to dig or dig for information (delved into the past) — **delv-er** *n*

delve *n* (14c) *archaic*: CAVE, HOLLOW

de-mag-ne-tize \di-'dē-'mag-nə-'tī-zə/ *v* (1839): to deprive of magnetic properties — **de-mag-ne-ti-za-tion** \di-'dē-'mag-nə-'tī-zə-'shən/ *n*

de-mag-ne-tizer \di-'dē-'mag-nə-'tī-zər/ *n*

dem-a-gog-ic \dē-'mā-'gə-'gik *also* -'gə-'jik/ *adj* (1817): relating to, or characteristic of a demagogue: employing demagoguery — **dem-a-gog-i-cal-ly** \-gə-'gik-/ *adv*

dem-a-gogue or **dem-a-gog** \dē-'mā-'gə-g/ *n* [Gk *dēmagōgos*, fr. *dē-* people (perh. akin to Gk *daiesthai* to divide) + *agōgos* leading, fr. *agō-* to lead — more at **TIDE AGENT**] (1648) 1: a leader who makes use of popular prejudices and false claims and promises in order to gain power 2: a leader championing the cause of the common people

dem-a-gog-ery \-gə-'gə-ri/ *n* — **dem-a-gog-er** \-gə-'gə-jər/ *n*

dem-a-gogue or **dem-a-gog** *vb* **gogued** or **goged**; **gogu-ing** or **gog-ing** *vi* (1656): to behave like a demagogue ~ *vt*: to treat (as an enemy) in a demagogic manner

de-mand \di-'mānd, -mānd, dē-/ *n* (13c) 1: an act of demanding or asking esp. with authority b: something claimed as due 2: QUESTION 3: a: willingness and ability to purchase a commodity b: the quantity of a commodity or service wanted at a fixed price and time 4: a seeking or state of being sought after (great ~ as an entertainer) b: urgent need 5: the requirement of work or of the expenditure of a resource (equal to the ~ of the oxygen ~ for waste oxidation) — on demand: upon presentation and request for payment; *also*: when requested or needed

demand *vb* [ME *demanden*, fr. OF *demandier*, fr. ML *demandare*, L, to entrust, charge, fr. *de-* + *mandare* to enjoin — more at **MANDATE**] *vt* (14c): to make a demand: ASK ~ *vi*: 1: to ask or call for authority: claim as due or just (~ed to see a lawyer) 2: to call urgently, peremptorily, or insistently (~ed that the rioters disperse) 3: to ask authoritatively or earnestly to be informed of b: to require to come: SUMMON 4: to call for as useful or necessary — **de-mand-able** \-mānd-ə-'bəl/ *adj* — **de-mand-er** *n*

syn **DEMAND**, **CLAIM**, **REQUIRE** EXACT mean to ask or call for something as due or as necessary. **DEMAND** implies peremptoriness and insistence and often the right to make requests that are to be regarded as demands (*demanded* payment of the debt). **CLAIM** implies a demand for the delivery or concession of something due as one's own or one's right (*claimed* the right to manage his own affairs). **REQUIRE** suggests the imperativeness that arises from inner necessity, compulsion of law or regulation, or the exigencies of the situation (*the patient requires constant attention*). **EXACT** implies not only demanding but getting what one demands (*exact* absolute loyalty).

de-mand-dant \di-'mānd-dənt/ *n* (15c) 1: *archaic*: the plaintiff in an action 2: one who makes a demand or claim

demand deposit *n* (1923): a bank deposit that can be withdrawn without advance notice

de-mand-ing *adj* (1926): requiring much time, effort, or attention: EXACTING — **de-mand-ing-ly** \-mānd-'dɪŋ-/ *adv* — **de-mand-ness** *n*

demand loan *n* (1913): CALL LOAN

demand note *n* (1862): a note payable on demand

de-mand-pull \di-'mānd-'pūl/ *n* (1952): an increase or upward trend in spendable money that tends to result in increased competition for available goods and services and a corresponding increase in consumer prices — compare **COST-PUSH** — **de-mand-pull** *adj*

de-mand-side \di-'mānd-'sīd/ *adj* (1980): of, relating to, or based on economic theory that advocates use of government spending to stimulate growth in the money supply to stimulate the demand for goods and services and therefore expand economic activity — compare **SUPPLY-SIDE**

dem-an-told \dē-'mān-'tōld/ *n* [G, fr. obs. G *Demant* diamond] (1890): MHG *demant*, fr. OF *diamant* — more at **DIAMOND** (ca. 1890): green garnet used as a gem

de-mar-cate \di-'mār-'kāt, -kāt/ *vt* **-cat-ed**; **-cat-ing** [back-formation fr. *demarcation*, fr. Sp *demarcación*, fr. *demarcar* to delimit, fr. *de-* + *marcar* to mark, prob. fr. It *marcare*, of Gmc origin; akin to *mark*, *mar-* *boundary* — more at **MARK**] (1816) 1: DELIMIT 2: to separate — **de-mar-ca-tion** \dē-'mār-'kə-'shən/ *n*

de-mar-che or **de-mar-cher** \dē-'mārsh, -di-, -dā-/ *n* [F *démarche*, fr. *de-* + *marcher* to march, fr. OF *demarchier*, fr. *de-* + *marchier* to march] (1658) 1: a course of action: MANEUVER 2: a diplomatic or political initiative or maneuver 3: a petition or protest presented through diplomatic channels

de-mark \di-'mār-k/ *v* (1834): DEMARCAT

de-ma-te-ri-al-ize \dē-'mā-'tir-ē-'lī-zə/ *v* (ca. 1864): to cause something to come or appear immaterial ~ *vi*: to lose or appear to lose material — **de-ma-te-ri-al-iza-tion** \-tir-ē-'lī-zə-'shən/ *n*

de-me \dē-mē/ *n* [Gk *dē-* government in ancient times]

de-me-an \di-'mēn/ *vt* **de-me-aner** to conduct

de-me-nar \di-'mē-nər/ *vt* **de-me-nar** to threaten

de-me-nor \di-'mē-nər/ *vt* **de-me-nor** to demean

de-me-nor \di-'mē-nər/ *vt* **de-me-nor** to demean

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